

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 123

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Old Corporal. WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Diplomacy. BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Kisses. UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—A Celebrated Case. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The International Exhibition. BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Kisses. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Cavalli. STANDARD THEATRE.—Our New Fritz. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—Opera. GERMANIA THEATRE.—Beverly. BROADWAY THEATRE.—Gastchen. PARK THEATRE.—Aimee. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Therese's Concert. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Richard III. EGYPTIAN HALL.—Variety. SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE.—Patriot. FOX PASTORAL.—Variety. TIVOLI THEATRE.—Variety. KURTZ'S GALLERY.—Photography.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or fair and warm. Thunder storms are likely to pass over this district.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was dull and prices were steady. Gold sold all day at 100 3/4. Government bonds were firm, States lower and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 4 1/2 per cent, closing at 4 per cent.

CHICAGO sends the encouraging report that her banks are ready to resume specie payments at an hour's notice.

SING SING promises to be quite a valuable acquisition to the State. It cleared nearly seven thousand dollars last month over all expenses.

ACCORDING to despatches from San Antonio armed bands of Lerdistas have crossed from Texas to Mexico. Escobedo is said to be in command.

THE MAYOR announces that he will consult the Aldermen before he sends in a nomination for Police Commissioner. Wonder whom the Aldermen will consult?

CANADIAN POLITICS are a rule are not very important or very interesting to the outside world. It may, however, cheer some people to know that the liberal party won in the late elections in the Province of Quebec.

THE SIX SCORE young ladies of Philadelphia, pupils of some of the riding academies, who have determined to meet the "Tally-Ho" outside that city to-morrow evening and accompany it to its inn, will be a pretty dangerous escort.

THE MARSHES of Creedmore will have to look to their laurels. Twenty consecutive bull-fights and two hundred and eighteen out of a possible two hundred and twenty-five was the extraordinary record made on the Massachusetts range yesterday.

SOME CHANGES in the interest of reform have been made in the sailors' boarding houses. As a rule there is scarcely any class of the working people upon whom greater impositions are practiced than the poor sailors, and any change looking to their relief will be heartily approved.

A DETERMINED EFFORT is at last being made by the Dominion government to put an end to the sectarian disturbances in the city of Montreal. The carrying of concealed weapons is to be prohibited, and the police will be empowered to search suspected persons. An honest, unprejudiced police force is the next necessity.

THE UNION FERRY COMPANY came to grief in the courts yesterday. Judge Van Vorst has decided that the lease made with it by the city of the ferries at the rental of one dollar a year in consideration of a reduction of the fare between certain hours, morning and evening, is void. The winding power of the large corporations in Congress, the legislatures and the courts is one of the clearest signs of the times.

CHIEF JUSTICE DAY'S recent address in regard to the remains of the Franklin expedition seems to have awakened a good deal of interest in England, and it is urged that a ship be despatched to discover, if possible, the records supposed to be buried at a point on the Gulf of Boothia. Messrs. Morrison & Brown, of this city, contemplate sending one of their whalers on the same errand to the same place this year.

DR. DAY, the sanitary inspector of the Board of Health, gives some interesting information this morning in regard to the foul odors that pervade Murray Hill and other sections of the city. It will be seen that the Department of Public Buildings is responsible for the existence of some of the plague spots, but the Street Cleaning Bureau is the great offender. The approach of the warm weather ought to be a warning to our well paid officials to see that their city's health is preserved. A neglect of their duties is simply murder.

THE WEATHER.—The low barometer of the Lower Missouri Valley has moved rapidly into the lake region, with a decided fall of pressure and attended by light rains and brisk winds. The conditions on the coast and central districts are favorable, but high temperatures prevail, with a tendency to a development of the disturbance during its eastward movement. The temperature of the regions northwest of the lakes has fallen, and the precipitation has turned to light snow in some of the districts. Very warm weather was experienced yesterday on the Middle Atlantic coast, and in the Northeast the temperature rose quite rapidly. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair or partly cloudy. To-morrow it will be partly cloudy or fair and warm. Thunder storms are likely to pass over this district.

Can Russian Cruisers Be Fitted Out in Our Ports?

The unexpected arrival of the Cimbrina in American waters, the singularity of so large a steamer putting into an unimportant harbor on the coast of Maine, the thick mystery in which her intentions are shrouded, the conjectures which are set flying through the press to solve that mystery, impart an air of political romance to this piquant transaction. The British Consul at Portland went yesterday to Southwest Harbor to watch the movements of the Cimbrina and try to fathom her mission. Among the hypotheses which the fertile imaginations of the quidnuncs have set afloat the one which is most sensational and exciting is that the five hundred passengers of the Cimbrina are Russian sailors, intended to be sent, under plausible disguises, to San Francisco and act as crews for swift steamers which the Russian government has purchased at that port to cruise against the commerce of England. There is as yet nothing but conjecture for this hypothesis to rest upon; but the conjecture has sufficient color of probability to make it the duty of our government to exert active vigilance and prevent the violation or evasion of our statutes.

There is a widespread misconception, even in this country where our own statutes ought to be known, as to what Russia may lawfully do in anticipation of a declaration of war. It is to be regretted that the heavy weight of domestic affliction deprives the government in this critical conjuncture of the advice of the great lawyer who holds the first place in the Cabinet. The opinion seems to prevail, even in official circles at Washington, that the Russian government is free to fit out cruisers in our ports up to the time of an actual declaration of war. If Mr. Evarts were at his post he would put a prompt extinguisher upon this fallacy. The fact that this error is entertained at Washington in the absence of the learned Secretary of State makes the same error innocent and excusable on the part of the Russian government. It is quite natural that Russia should look only to international law for the rule and measure of her duties. She cannot be expected to possess a more familiar acquaintance with our statutes than the national administration would seem to have in the absence of Mr. Evarts. It is not surprising, therefore, that Russia should think that she has a perfect right to fit out cruisers in our ports so long as a state of war does not actually exist. By the mere law of nations she would possess this right, and it is so unusual for governments to pass local statutes on this class of subjects that Russia is excusable for measuring her obligations by the law of nations alone. But it is not excusable for the administration at Washington to fall into the same error.

The government of the United States has always been more strict than any other in a careful observance of its duties to other Powers. Instead of following the lead of other nations in this respect we have set precedents for others to follow. Our statute of 1818, which is still in force, defines our estimate of international obligations. By that act it is made a grave misdemeanor, punishable with heavy penalties, to fit out in any of our ports a ship intended to be used against a nation with which our government is at peace, quite irrespective of the existence of a state of war. The occasion justifies us in inserting at length section 5,283 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. We ask readers to observe that it is not limited to a state of war. It is in the words following:—"Every person who, within the limits of the United States, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out, arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, of any vessel, with the intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, or who issues or delivers a commission, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than three years, and every such vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States."

We repeat our request that readers will be at the trouble to observe that this comprehensive statute is not limited to a state of war. It is equally operative in time of war and in time of peace. It was in pursuance of it that Secretary Evarts recently detained a vessel in Rhode Island that was suspected of hostile intentions against Cuba. It was in pursuance of it that our government, under former administrations, repeatedly interfered to prevent the sailing of hostile expeditions. This statute makes it the duty of the government to suppress and punish the fitting out of ships for hostile purposes at all times. The turning point is not whether war exists, but whether the ship is intended to be employed against a nation, colony or people "with whom the United States are at peace." The main question in the enforcement of this statute is a question of what it calls "intent"—a question which cannot be decided by any narrow technical rule, but only by a large application of common sense. If a foreign government attempts to evade this statute by quibbles the government must pierce through such quibbles and disregard them, as it did in the time of the Crimean war, when it sent Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, out of the country for a plausible evasion of our neutrality laws. Mr. Crampton's offense consisted in his complicity with a scheme for hiring laborers in the United States and sending them to Halifax with the expectation of their being enlisted at that point as British soldiers.

There is as yet no proof that Russia in-

tends to violate our laws. But if the conjecture that this is what she means should turn out to be well founded it will become the clear duty of our government to be active and vigilant in enforcing the statute which we have quoted. If it be true that Russia intends to fit out cruisers from the port of San Francisco or any other port of the United States nothing can be clearer than the duty of the government. The question of "intent," on which the law of 1818 lays so much stress, would not be a difficult one if it should be found that Russia has actually purchased swift steamers in San Francisco. There is only one purpose for which she can need such swift steamers, and the most ingenious subterfuges and dodges could not deceive anybody respecting her real intentions. If her purpose is to fit out cruisers against English commerce it would be a flagrant violation of our laws. Her agents would be punishable by heavy fines and imprisonment, and the purchased ships would be subject to confiscation. She cannot do in the United States in anticipation of war anything which she could not do after war shall have been formally declared. The question whether war exists between Russia and England has nothing to do with it. It is by the statute simply a question whether the United States are at peace with England. If so, the fitting out from our ports of ships intended to cruise against English commerce is strictly forbidden by our laws, and the vigilance and energy of our government must be exerted to suppress it. It is not a question of international law at all, but of a duty arising under the statute law of the United States. The fitting out of ships to cruise against English commerce is a thing which cannot be done in the United States unless our government neglects its duty.

The Lowell Factories.

Lowell, on the Merrimack River, twenty miles from Boston, has been for more than half a century, and still is, the most important town in America for the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and in recent years it has become the most important American seat of the manufacture of carpets. To a traveler who is not in pursuit of the picturesque, but of the useful, there is no city in the United States which is better worth a visit. There is no place in the world, not even Manchester, in England, where a traveler can inspect to better advantage what Mr. Cobden once called that greatest marvel of machinery, a modern cotton mill. The cotton mills of Lowell, unlike those of the English Manchester, are propelled by water power instead of steam power, their location having been determined by a descent in the river at that point which supplies abundant force for driving machinery.

The correspondent whom we have sent to New England to report upon its industries writes from Lowell in the interesting letter which we publish to-day, and the description he gives of its cotton mills and its carpet mills will enable the public to estimate those branches of industry in that locality. There is a social aspect of the life of that town which we are glad that our correspondent did not fail to look into. Each of the great corporations, besides its enormous buildings for manufacturing purposes, has erected and owns the boarding houses where its operatives live. The tenants pay a merely nominal rent and furnish cheap board for the operatives, who are mostly young women. Every care is taken of their morals, and to facilitate this supervision every person employed is required to live in the houses belonging to the corporation. The moral and social aspects of Lowell are as well worth intelligent study as its industrial aspects. We commend the letter of our correspondent to the attention of readers.

A Great Fire at Minneapolis.

A special despatch to the Herald from the city of Minneapolis, published elsewhere, announces the outbreak of a great fire, which threatens to destroy an immense amount of property. The cause of the disaster has been a tremendous explosion in the great flouring mill of Bull, Newton & Co., where the dust from the purifier of the pulverized grain known as "middlings" has been ignited and exploded like so much nitro-glycerine. As many as forty men are reported to have been buried in the ruins. But this local calamity threatens to become a widespread one, as the fire extends from its point of origin over the mills and other buildings in the vicinity. Already it is feared that the fire has passed beyond the control of the fire department and spread to the whole of the river front of the city. Last evening a brisk westerly wind prevailed at Minneapolis, with a probability that it would increase in force. This wind will undoubtedly extend the area of the conflagration and subject perhaps the whole city to the awful scourge of fire. It is to be hoped that assistance from St. Paul and neighboring cities may be sent in time, and that the fire that has already consumed so much valuable property may be checked. The loss of life attending the original explosion will probably prove great, as the building in which it occurred was one of the largest of its kind in the country.

Let Us Have Clean Streets.

It is very necessary to the public health that the streets of New York should be kept clean this summer and the garbage properly disposed of. We have had an open winter and are likely to have a warm spring, and there will be great need of a thorough enforcement of all the sanitary regulations of the local government. We cannot expect any improvement on the old system of street cleaning—which means squandering the public money while not cleaning the streets at all—if the business is to be left in the same incapable hands. There is a law before the Legislature which seeks to simplify and improve the Street Cleaning Bureau and to hold those intrusted with the work to greater responsibility. Mr. Astor introduced this bill, and we look to him and to Mr. Fish to see that it is not lost by carelessness or indifference. The bill is the best that has been proposed, and it is not all we could wish it will

certainly insure honesty and capacity in the business of cleaning the streets. Will Mr. Astor make an effort to secure its passage?

A Gold Bonanza.

In our correspondence from Helena, Montana, will be found the story of one more marvellous discovery of precious metal on the Pacific slope. In the story of the Penobscot we see unfolded another chapter of the romance of the mines, another wonderful surprise for a stolid worker who had been dogged by ill fortune from the time of his first going to California in the old "gold fever" days, and who, at last, from the depths of discouragement, finds himself made rich beyond all his dreams as suddenly and finely as things happen in a fairy story. But a month or two since he could borrow in Helena only with the greatest difficulty on the security of his mine a few hundred dollars with which to continue his efforts to work it, and ere his small borrowed capital is gone he is offered by sharp men with an eye to all chances three hundred thousand and then four hundred thousand dollars for the property whose great value he has at last made clear. In this glimpse of the romance of life in the auriferous countries we can only wonder that a man of a speculative spirit, who has drifted to and fro in that district for twenty years and made more than one strike should at last sell out for four hundred thousand dollars a mine whose promise must certainly be far greater. Gold hunters are gamblers in spirit, and the small certainty is not commonly weighed against a grand chance. But at this point in the story comes in the quiet judgment of a wife with common sense who simply says "this much will make us richer than we ever thought to be and it is all we want." That closes the sale, and the man who might in a year or two be a gold prince and tower far above the whole generation of silver princes sells out for a handsome and yet a moderate fortune. One of these days when the story is fully told of the men of Vestal's stamp and adventures—the Mackays, the Fairs, the Joneses, Sharons, Floods and O'Briens the period of their adventures, trials and successes will seem like the enchanted age of American history.

Pardon Hogan.

Hogan is a convict and is now in prison. He had served a portion of a sentence in Sing Sing and escaped thence; and satisfied by his experiences as to the wretchedness of a life of crime he tried honest courses. He succeeded and lived uprightly by his daily labor. He married also, and in all ways gave what evidence a man can give of a real reformation. But in an evil hour he was recognized, retaken as an escaped convict and returned to his cell. This after three years of life as an honest man, with an affectionate wife. If ever there was a case where the pardoning power could be wisely used, and where it would be in every respect good policy to use it, this is one. The objects of imprisonment are either to reform the individual imprisoned, and guarantee society against him, or to deter other criminals by the example of his punishment. All these aims will be better served by Hogan's pardon than by his retention in prison. He is reformed now, and further imprisonment will, perhaps, make him a desperate criminal at last; while as to the effect of example on other criminals, what can be more salutary than to show conspicuously that society and the authorities are not indifferent to the fact that a man has voluntarily abandoned his evil ways?

Russia's Preparations.

In our London despatch will be found additional facts that apparently make out somewhat more fully the history of the men on the coast of Maine who are "waiting orders" from Russia. It is given as news from Cronstadt that there are in a Baltic port certain steamers to be converted there into cruisers which are to come here and get cannon and perhaps other arms that the Russian government has purchased of our merchants, and which are to be boarded doubtless on the high seas by the men already sent forward to act as crews. It is said that there are at the disposal of the Russian naval authorities enough seamen of the reserve to man twenty cruisers; and the fact that the very existence of these cruisers is to be first developed at the very point which must be their most effective scene of operations naturally excites a certain uneasiness in London. Men-of-war of this class cannot but make great havoc with English commerce if war breaks out, and it is not apparent that though England do her utmost she will be able to prevent all the possible injury. It is commonly thought she will do a great deal better than we did against the English cruisers that carried the Confederate flag, and that is very possible. Yet a swift man-of-war fleet is not made in a month, and if England also converts merchant steamers into cruisers her ships will be no better than those of the Russians, and, therefore, not necessarily their superiors, though they may prove such in battle. Our own efforts to catch the Alabama were not insignificant, and though we caught her at last we missed her many times before, and had a rough hunt of it altogether. If every Russian cruiser does half the harm before being caught that she did it will be a sorry story for British commerce. One of the London papers proposes that the British government shall deal vigorously with "privateering" at the outset, and some reports have been received of a possible attempt to treat these armed craft as pirates. England will reflect twice on that, perhaps. These ships are neither privateers nor pirates.

A New Empire in the West.

If Sitting Bull and his warriors were to return to the great valley of the Yellowstone, from which they were expelled only a short year ago, they would scarcely know their old hunting grounds. Immigration has poured in from all sections. The wigwag of the Indian has given place to churches and schools and stores and newspaper offices. At Tongue River, where General Miles was encamped in 1876-7, there is a town with a population of nearly one thousand inhabitants. The battlefields of the heroic Custer

are farms, and cattle graze on the plains and hillsides where the saddest and bloodiest of our Indian tragedies were so recently enacted. This generation is familiar with the rapid growth of towns and cities in what we love to call the Great West, but this settlement of the Yellowstone in so short a time is a marvel. It is only yesterday, as it were, that we printed the details of the battle and the massacre that plunged a whole country in mourning, and to-day our correspondent from the same point tells us of the opening of banks, the erection of theatres, of courts and judges and police. The Yellowstone Valley is forever lost to the Indian. The blood of Custer and his heroes was a terrible price to pay for it; but, after all, they died in a noble cause. Our Western country is the great monument of the heroes of our army, and their names will be forever cherished as the martyrs of our civilization.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Benjamin H. Brisson is at the Brevoort House.

The Princess of Wales and Crown Princess of Denmark have left London for Paris.

London Wire.—"Conservatism, in fact, is acquiescence in the status quo; liberalism is potential rebellion."

One man lived among the deep snows of the Yosemite Valley all winter. Here is at least one man who is a hero to his valley.

The English regiments have the new helmet hat, but they cannot shoulder arms without knocking the hat on one side of their heads.

A German asked a London journalist whether the Oxford and Cambridge crews did not take a good glass of brandy before starting.

The Germans of Wisconsin seem to have deter-mined that Senator Howe shall not be re-elected. He has been in the Senate for eighteen years.

The Salt Lake Herald says that Poland or Samoa or Liberia has as much influence in the government of the United States as a Territory, and that Delaware has more influence than our eight Territories combined.

Modjeska recently wore "at home" a trailing train of soft clinging cashmere, wine colored, trimmed with broad bands of bizarre embroidery, in fade tints, with a quantity of creamy lace about the throat and wrist, and a set of round diamond studs.

Governor Royce, the American Minister to France, gave a dinner at Paris last night in honor of Mr. Bayard Taylor, the newly appointed Minister to Germany, and Mr. Webb, the Minister to Great Britain. Among the guests were the members of Mr. Taylor's family, the attachés of the respective legations and a few American residents.

Lord Leirism was a man of strong likes and dislikes, and one of his chief antipathies was a horror of goats. An old woman, one of his tenants, had a favorite goat, which he espied one day and made her bring up to him by the side of the road. Without a word of warning he took out his knife and cut the throat of the goat, as far as the throat was concerned, he was a ruthless act, whereupon he gave her a £20 note, saying, "Take this to buy a cow with."

The Wisconsin physician who prescribes cinchona as a cure for drunkenness says the red root, and not the yellow, which is usually sold in drug stores, is the kind for the remedy. One pound of red cinchona, pulverized and added to a pint of water, is steeped for twelve hours, filtered in diluted alcohol until the tincture is reddish brown. Dose, a teaspoonful three or four times a day or when a drink is craved. Druggists in Washington and Albany should obtain a supply of the red bark.

In reading hundreds of exchanges in which Southern Decoration Day speeches, letters and comments are published, one gets the knowledge that censure in the South has the positive spirit of the so-called "rebellion" been beaten. All the speeches, letters and comments, in enthusiastic, sadly sentimental style, show that the "patriotism," the argument for "principle," the desire for some kind of victory, have not ceased. "We were not victorious, but we ought to have been. God bless the South."

Our esteemed contemporary the Courrier des Etats-Unis yesterday called the attention of its readers to the fact that it is now in the second half century of its existence, and with a pride that is perfectly justifiable, recalls its rapid growth in influence and circulation among the numerous French communities of the New World. It promises special features during the Paris Exposition, most prominent of which will be the contributions from the pen of the veteran Franco-American, Frederic Galliard, who has been connected with the Journal for nearly forty years.

The San Francisco Alta says of Mark Hopkins, the late brains of the Central Pacific Railway:—"That gentleman was building one of the finest and most useful houses on the continent—a house which was to have cost several millions of dollars. Away back in September Kearney held one of his meetings on Nob Hill. His harangue was inflammatory and abusive in the extreme. He breathed threatenings of fire and slaughter, and the yells of his supporters shrieked Mr. Hopkins, at that time in poor health. The next morning he went down to the architect and told him to suspend work; that he could not feel justified in going on with an expensive house which might be burned down by a mob before the finishing touches were put upon it. That resolution caused some mechanics to be thrown out of work. His argument was that if the house must go down by fire it was economy to let it burn down in an unfinished state. It stands today precisely in the plight it was left in last September. Mark Hopkins is dead, and those who knew him well say that the agitation of that night was the real cause of his death."

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MILE, THREE.

A large and fashionable audience assembled at the Academy last evening to witness the performance of Mile. Amé in "Les Cloches de Corneville," the occasion being the annual benefit of the French Benevolent Society. This opera comique is familiarly known to the English speaking public under the name of the "Chimes of Normandy," but as interpreted by the French company wears all the freshness of a new work of art. Since April, 1877, it has been performed in Paris for three hundred consecutive nights, and its admirable success has been the result of the prompt determination of the manager of the Paris Theatre to send "Les Cloches de Corneville" to the provinces. The cast is in excellent voice and is still admirably supported by Mmes. Jourd, Mollard and Duplan. Mile. Martel made her New York debut as Germaine.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

The English Opera Company, an organization which includes among its members the best artists of the Paris Opéra and Kallerg seasons of former years, will now play new and experienced singers, commence a season at the Union Square Theatre on Monday, May 13. The opera selected for the opening is Puccini's celebrated "Chimes of Normandy," first played last summer at Les Folies Dramatiques, Paris, under the title of "Les Cloches de Corneville." This opera has been given in America during the past season 150 times, and has met with varying success. The prima donna, Miss Emeline Martel, who created the rôle of Germaine, is a young artist to whom is accorded the qualities of dramatic and musical excellence seldom combined on the English opera stage. Mrs. Seguin has in this opera a rôle which admirably suits the ivory contralto of the American stage. The work will be placed on the boards of the Union Square Theatre with new mise en scene and appointments, and a large chorus and orchestra will supplement the attractions of the leading artists.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mme. Schiller will give a piano recital at Steinway Hall to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

Amé opens at the Park Theatre this evening in "La Marjolaine." The sale of tickets for two nights is said to amount to upward of \$2,000.

Miss Annetta Windt is to be the recipient of a farewell benefit to-morrow night at Steinway Hall. Several well known artists will appear in the concert.

"Diplomacy" at Wallace's has proved to be one of the most successful plays of the season. It is thought to be every theatre-goer in the city and its suburbs. Miss Minnie Cummins is a promising young actress, and is to be the recipient of a testimonial benefit, in which she will appear as Lady Tenzie and other characters.

Miss Emma Thayer gives her farewell concert this evening at the Academy of Music. Miss Anna Dran-

dl, Ch. Fritsch, Mr. Eugene Oudin and Theodore Thomas' orchestra are announced to appear.

Mr. W. B. Hing, tenor, assisted by Miss May Babcock, Miss Mary Morgan, Mr. J. N. Patterson, Mr. George W. Morgan and Mr. W. C. Baird, will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Monday evening next.

"A Celebrated Case" will be removed from the boards of the Union Square Theatre in a few days, owing to other contracts with the managers, so that whoever wishes to witness this powerful drama must do so quickly.

Mr. Frederick Clay, the well known English composer, proposes to give a concert at Chickering Hall on the 8th of May, when the cantata of "Lalla Rookh" will be presented. Thomas' orchestra will assist on the occasion.

To-night "Hudaho Bill" (Mr. Oddy takes a farewell benefit at the Bowers Theatre, where he is just concluding a very successful engagement. He will appear in two dramas on this occasion, "Viva Vance" and "Life on the Border."

The wonderful feat of Signor Parizzio in catching a cannon ball when it is discharged, and the marvellous exhibition of memory by his wife, are among the most attractive performances in the city. They are to be seen at the San Francisco Minstrels' Theatre.

The Park Theatre company, under the management of Mr. Henry Abbey, will commence a three weeks' engagement at Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, on the 20th inst. The initial performance will be "Champagne and Oysters." "A Fool and His Money" will also be produced during their stay.

A concert and readings will be given under the auspices of the Union of Young Men's Catholic societies of New York at Chickering Hall on Sunday evening. Among the artists who are announced to appear are Mr. J. N. Patterson, pianist; Miss Goumen, contralto; Miss Shoben, soprano; Mr. Shost, baritone; Mr. Fritsch, tenor; Mr. Babcock, violinist, and Messrs. Burbank and Carolan, readers.

A change of programme is announced for this evening and to-morrow at the Aquarium. The second act of "Our Friends" will be given in German and the fourth act of "Trovatore" in Italian. Several "shell busters" have been added to the marine department, and negotiations are in progress for fresh operatic talent. It is rather a curious mixture, but "you pay your money and takes your choice."

On the 9th of May the play of "Conscience" will be performed at the Lyceum Theatre by a number of amateurs, under the auspices of the Children's Carnival Association, for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Sick Children. Among the whistlers actors will be ex-Pastmaster General P. H. Jones and Generals McMahon, Harcum and Owen. The chorus of nuns will be given by the Ladies' Benevolent Club.

Major-General Macmillan, of the Old Corporal at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is remarkable for its strength and fidelity. In fact, its portrayal of nature is almost too painful, and leaves behind it the impression that only great actors make. Next Monday Signora Majorani, the niece of Ristori, makes her English debut in "Husband and Wife." "Camille" will follow with Signor Majorani as Armand and Signora Majorani as Camille.

The farewell concert of Gilmore's Band is announced for this evening at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Fourteenth street. This will be their last appearance prior to their departure for Europe, which takes place to-morrow on the City of Berlin. Among the attractions will be Mr. Levy, the celebrated cornet player, and Miss Juliette Peterson, soprano. After the concert the hall will be cleared for dancing. Mr. Gilmore deserves a grand parting salute, and a large audience ought to gather to give it to him.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Maurice Thompson is mentioned as a Congressional candidate in Indiana.

The Springfield Republican (Ind.) is gratified to discern that there is a decline of sectional feeling.

The "Nationalist" in Schuylkill county, Pa., are said to number about eight thousand five hundred.

The California press seems strongly opposed to the control of the Constitutional Convention by parliamentarism.

The Richmond Dispatch (dem.) "likes" the boldness of the Communists, because it will hasten their destruction.

Some of the Iowa newspapers advance the name of Judge Miller, of the Supreme Court, for the Presidency in 1880.

Philadelphia Times (ind.)—"It is reported that 1,700 names are on the rolls of the national party in Huntington county, Pa."

The San Francisco Call (ind.) advocates the taxing of Chinese immigrants, so that they will be prevented from coming to this country.

Springfield Republican (Ind.)—"To-day the national feeling throughout the United States is stronger than has been known since the war, or for a good many years before."

The iron trade, which is very sensitive to the general condition of commerce, is said to be reviving, and this symptom is welcomed as an indication of the actual return of prosperity.

Syracuse Courier (dem.)—"This Congress will fall very short of its duty if it fails to enact proper laws clearly defining the powers of Congress and the States over Presidential returns."

The National Commercial (ind.) thinks that as a rule it will be safe for the President to listen to the advice of a member of Congress about appointments in his district, but not to act upon it.

Boston Journal—"The Presidential controversy of 1876 has been settled and cannot be unsettled; but the Florida clamor should warn Congress to adopt a plan for settling all such questions in the future."

Wilkesbarre Record (rep.)—"The man who pretends to believe that Hayes was not elected and yet urges martry-like assassination without question or inquiry is a political knave or a contemptible poltroon."

Constitutional Commercial (ind.)—"A picture of General Grant, mounted on the Arabian steed presented to him by the Sultan of Turkey, should be immediately painted. It may be needed by the next National Republican Convention."

Utica Republican (rad.)—"The weakness of honest constitutionalists in the face of the enemy, whose true character they fail to recognize, is likely to lead to inactivity on their part and the consequent success of the rebel democracy in spite of all the faithful can do."

Cleveland Leader (rep.)—"The Presidency belongs to Mr. Hayes to hold and execute, not to transmit. He could not give it to Mr. Tilden if he wished to do so. If he should die or resign before the expiration of his term Mr. Wheeler would become President, and after him the President of the Senate would fill the office until a new President could be elected."

San Francisco Alta California (ind.)—"If the republicans and democrats do not unite on a joint ticket for delegates to the Constitutional Convention the Kearney party will come in with votes enough to carry the election over more